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VOL. XXXVI.

No. 11

THE NUMISMATIST

**An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.**

NOVEMBER, 1923



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

PUBLICATION OFFICE, FEDERALSBURG, MD.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50. SINGLE COPY 15c.

Cable Address
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Had China Gold Money?

By I. P. TOLMACHOFF.

As is well known, China is one of the few countries still keeping silver as the standard of her monetary system and for centuries using exclusively silver coins, substituted by paper and copper (change) in circulation. Nothing has been told about the Chinese gold coins, and I could not find any mention of them in literature. In spite of that, at one moment of her history China, or, better to say, one of her provinces—Manchuria—was ready to introduce gold coins, which had been coined in small numbers, but never placed in circulation.

It happened in connection with the Boxers' uprising of 1900. The allied troops were approaching Peking, and the Chinese Empress with the young Emperor left the capital. It was expected they would come to Mukden, the capital of Manchuria and home of the ruling dynasty of China, "Guan-Sui," and stay there. The Manchurian patriots immediately decided to use this opportunity to establish the separation of Manchuria from China as an independent state, with rulers of the Manchurian dynasty, who were returned to their native country under pressure of circumstances. For that purpose preparations were made and the monetary question was considered very seriously.



Gold coin struck in 1900 for Manchuria.
(Illustration is twice actual size.)

Manchuria is a country not so rich in silver that it would be possible to insist on silver money exclusively, but she has plenty of gold that has been mined there time out of mind. This fact brought the people dealing with the matter to a prompt decision to coin gold. For various reasons the mint was founded at Kirin, and in 1901 the trial pieces, I don't know how many, of gold were coined.

But events were going not in the expected way. The Court came to Peking again. The fancy of Manchuria's separation was never realized, and the work of the new mint stopped at once. A short time later the gold coins were melted and used as plain gold, with the exception of a few which were preserved in private hands and in the possession of Manchurian patriots as sad souvenirs of an unsuccessful attempt.

Quite by chance I had the opportunity to become acquainted with these rare coins and their history and get permission to prepare models of two pieces which were presented a few years after the Boxers' uprising to the Russian Consul to Urga, Mongolia, by one of the most zealous Manchurian patriots, who had played a prominent role in the attempt to raise Manchuria to the position of an independent state. Presenting the coins, he told their uncommon, little-known and partly secret history, which I am repeating here in extenso.

The coining was accomplished in a great hurry, without paying much attention to regulations of a proper mint. No regular alloy with a fixed percentage of precious metal was prepared, but just the native gold of different values was used for coinage. There were three different kinds of gold value used, and a coin of each kind was presented to the Russian Consul, but two only are preserved and accessible to me. In spite of this very important difference of gold value, all coins were of the same size, with the same inscriptions and designs and nominal value. Two coins which I had in my hands were quite alike in all respects but weight, which were, respectively, $5/12$ and $11/24$ troy ounces, which makes the difference of value calculated for pure gold about one dollar (86 cents), as the value of both pieces under the same condition should be, respectively, \$8.61 and \$9.47, or about 17 and 19 Mexican dollars circulating in China. I could not decide whether this difference of weight was done intentionally to equalize the difference of gold value, or whether it was done quite incidentally.

The nominal value fixed is equal to one Russian Imperial, 15 Roubles, £1.5, or about 15 Mexican dollars.

The impression on the coins is very good, but is a little flat. The inscriptions on the obverse are in Manchurian, while those on the reverse are in Chinese.

The illustration shows the coin about twice actual size. The diameter is about 25.7 mm. The coins are not perfectly round, measuring 25.6 and 25.8 in cross-directions.

Some Notes on German Emergency Money or War Tokens.

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

(A paper prepared for the Montreal Convention of the American Numismatic Association, August 25 to 30, 1923.)

All great wars have adversely affected the circulating medium of the countries engaged therein, when, on account of the neglect of the governments to provide the necessary small change, the people, individually or collectively, were forced to provide private coinages for their own use.

This, which is now known as emergency money, differs from what is called siege money, or money of necessity, which was struck by the army in a beleaguered town, with no access from the outside, for the payment of the soldiers and supplies.

On the other hand, emergency currency was issued by individuals or communities and circulated throughout the country.

Thus, after the civil war between Charles I and the Long Parliament there was, between the years 1652 and 1670, an enormous issue of private coins, numbering 15,000 or 20,000 varieties, which are known as English Seventeenth Century tokens.

Then, during the Napoleonic war, there was another private issue, known as the Eighteenth Century tokens, and from 1811 to 1814, a third, called the Nineteenth Century tokens. While the two former consisted mainly of pence, halfpence and farthings in copper, there were also struck along with the latter, halfcrowns, shillings and sixpences in silver, because the Government had long neglected to provide the necessary silver coins.

In Canada, also, during the war of 1812, on account of the neglect of the Government to provide proper change, there was between the years 1813 and 1816 an overabundance of private tokens issued, called "Wellingtons," because most of them had for the chief device the bust of that celebrated general, in Lower Canada; the "Brocks" in Upper Canada, and

"Brokes," "Genuine British Copper" and about 15 or 20 others in Nova Scotia. During the Civil War in the United States a war emergency currency known as "copperheads" was struck, consisting almost entirely of one-cent pieces, and circulated in that country between the years 1862 and 1864.

On learning that a great number of war tokens had been made and circulated in Germany, to the exclusion of the national coinage, I wrote to two dealers, asking if they could supply some specimens of them, and in answer both offered me collections of considerable size. The price of the first of these, under the then rate of exchange, proving beyond my means, I offered for it what I considered it to be worth, which offer was refused. Later on, when the value of the mark declined, I wrote ordering the collection to be sent, but, much to my regret, was informed that it had been sold. In the meantime, the second offer came to hand, which I accepted, with the proviso that there should be no surcharges, and, not having had any word for three months regarding it, I concluded that it also had been sold, and I had given up any expectation of securing it, when, to my surprise, during my stay at the seaside, I received word from Montreal that a parcel of coins from Germany had arrived, addressed to me at the Courthouse. On my return to the city I found that the one parcel had been multiplied by seven, for there were, besides the collection of a thousand varieties of metallic tokens, a duplicate collection of three hundred, and five other collections aggregating four or five thousand specimens of paper money.

On opening the parcel containing the metallic tokens, which is the only part of the collection I will deal with on this occasion, I found a heterogeneous lot, differing widely from each other in shape, size and metal.

These tokens may be divided into two categories: The first was issued by the commanders of the lagers or war prisoners' camps, consisting mainly of inscriptions. They will be dealt with when taking up that feature of this paper.

The other class was issued by the towns themselves or parishes, magistrates, boards of trade, governments, savings banks or street railways of the towns, in which each followed his own will as to size and shape, as did the small principalities and Hanse towns of the old Germanic Confederation.

Taking up the metals first, we find that while, on account of their abundance and cheapness, zinc and iron were mainly used, a few of the larger denominations of the earlier issues were struck in brass and nickel. There are also a number in zinc tin-plated and iron nickel-plated. After the close of the war aluminum began to be used. Besides these, several were struck in white metal, and one in wood.

A few of them have holes of different shapes, most of which are round, varying in size from eight millimetres in diameter to a pin-hole. The greater number are through the center, but some are at the top, while others are half-way between the center and the bottom. A ten-pfennig piece of Frankfort-on-the-Main, dated 1917, has a triangular hole at the top, while that of 1918 has none, and a ten-pfennig token of Friedburg Lager has a star-shaped hole, and a five-pfennig piece of the same place has a rectangular oblong one, both taken from the center. I have not been able to learn the reason for holing them, but believe that it was to help to determine more easily the denomination and the place of issue.

As to the edges, while the great bulk of them are plain, one or two are milled, like the ordinary coinage; a number have dents more or less distant, and one has short planes.

Although many of these tokens, following the orthodox shape, are round, a goodly number are octagonal, over 40 are square with rounded corners, two are hexagonal, one each, oval, scalloped, serrated and square with truncated corners. Further, two tokens of Neuburg have semi-circular pieces cut from the sides, one, a ten-pfennig piece, has four, and the other, a five-pfennig piece, has three. As the dies were made to conform to the flans thus cut, it goes to prove that they were so made to distinguish them from tokens issued by other towns, as well as between the two denominations. Another form, of which there were 20 to 25 specimens in the collection, were made from thin discs of iron impressed with an inscription on one side, with the same inscription incused or countersunk like a seal on the reverse. Most of these have holes through the center, and, although very light, are large as to diameter, measuring 28 mm. for the ten-pfennig tokens.

The sizes of the ordinary tokens extend from 7 mm. for a one-pfennig to 37 mm. for a five-mark token of Hattingen. Two pfennigs run from 18 to 20 mm.; ten pfennigs from 19 to 25 mm., and 50 pfennigs, 20 to 28 mm. Although some towns held religiously to the size and shape which they first adopted, others made changes, and that without any apparent reason, as Fulda and Coburg, which issued round and octagonal tokens in the same year; and, curiously enough, in Munster, which in olden times had three different coinages sometimes running concurrently, differing materially in size, style and design, one struck by the town, another by the chapter and a third by the bishops, there were in these latter days four issues of war tokens as varied in design, size and style, one by the town and three by officers in charge of three different war prisoners' camps.

Although differing as to shape and material, these war tokens follow, as a rule, a general design. They usually display the arms of the issuing town on the obverse, with the value or denomination in large figures on the reverse. Sometimes the arms occupy the whole of the obverse, without any shield or inscription, and those of Gotha, Treves, and Coburg, have a negro's head, one of the charges in its arms displayed like that of a reigning monarch, which might lead those of a later generation to believe that the people of Coburg were of negro blood.

A few of the later tokens differ from the general rule in that they show on the obverse symbols of the chief manufacture or business of the town or some incident relating to its history, or a building for which it is celebrated. Thus, a 50-pfennig token of Bielefeld has a man dragging in a loaded lorrie with a woman guiding it. As there is nothing on the token to indicate what constitutes the load, I have been unable to learn the manufacture it symbolizes.

Duran, a coaling town, has the head of a miner in his helmet, and another token of the same town a miner with a pick over his shoulder and a safety lantern in his hand going to work. A child's boot without heels on a 5-pfennig, a woman's laced high-heeled boot on a 10-pfennig, and a man's low-heeled one on a 50-pfennig show that the manufacture of boots and shoes was the chief industry of the town of Pirmasig. The head of a beautiful young woman wearing a hat decked with ostrich feathers would indicate that the town of Woolfach was devoted to the millinery business. A token of the town of Zweisel, with a man carrying a pit-saw under his arm and an axe over his shoulder, clearly shows that lumbering was carried on in that town. Another token of the same town has a glassblower at work, which points to glass-making as another employment of the place. A nude man cutting peat, on a 10-pfennig token of Unna, tells that peat was the fuel par excellence of that town. On a 10-pfennig piece of Frankenthal, a man pouring molten metal into a mold, and a 50-pfennig piece of the same place displaying a woman cutting grain with a cradle and another woman binding it into sheaves, indicates that it, while iron molding was one of its industries, was in the midst of a rich agricultural country from which it derived considerable wealth.

"Rathaus" on a token of the town of Hamm tells that the building depicted thereon is the town hall. Town halls or other buildings are shown on tokens of Lippe, Minden, Soest, Gartenstadt, Mulheim, Possneck, Nuremberg and Altena. Churches are displayed on those of Olds and Oberantstadt. From the inscription on the latter we learn that Leutkirch—the people's church—issued it. A 10-pfennig piece of Treves, dated 1919, represents the old church which in 1817 was converted into a town gate, and on another, a 50-pfennig piece, is shown the ruins of the old Roman Amphitheatre, for which that town is celebrated.

From the portrait of Charlotte von Schiller, the wife of the poet Schiller, on a 50-pfennig piece dated 1920, we learn that she was born in Rudolstadt on the 22nd November, 1766. On one of Bonn is the portrait of Beethoven, which tells that the great composer was born there in 1770. And on a token of Coblenz is the portrait of Gooler, a local celebrity in its history. Another token of this town bears a rude head similar to that on the semi-bracteates, of which a great number were struck in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

On a 10-pfennig piece of Bielefeld is seen a nude figure of a woman in profile, in a crouched posture, before a cage, from which an eagle she had just liberated, with spread wings, is about to fly upwards to liberty. This shows that the issuers of this token expected that Germany would win the

war and that the German super-man, freed from all competition and opposition, would soar to a higher liberty, symbolized by the token. A token of Minden displays a fossil skeleton of an iguanodon, which tells of the discovery of this marvelous fossil in the rocks near that town.

A dog on a 25-pfennig token of Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen, not a dachshund, but more like an overfed collie, seems to tell that this town was watching over the German interests. Another of the same place has a monk's head, in his cowl, and a 50-pfennig of the Duchy of Brunswick has a free horse running, a restoration of the design which appears on the ancient coins of that principality, and a half-mark coin issued by the Board of Trade of Oldenburg has a wild boar hunting scene depicted thereon, in commemoration of one of the ancient pastimes of the place.

In taking up the inscriptions, those of the lagers or camps will come first. Most of them are inscribed, "Kriegs Gefangenen Lager"—"War Prisoners Camp"—with the figures or denominations occupying the center, and the name of the camp underneath. A number have "Offizier-Gefangenen Lager"—"Officers' Prisoners Camp"—with the figures and camp as above. This shows that the Germans segregated the officers from the rank and file. One has "Kommandantur des Gefangenen Lager Munsengen"—"Commander of the Prisoners' Camps of Munsengen"—in five lines, occupying the whole field. Another has "Kriegsgef Lager Tuchel." This means freshly taken prisoners, before being segregated and distributed to the different war camps. The reverses of some are plain, others have the figures of value occupying the whole field, some have the figures within an inner circle, and one series has them within a dotted square. A few have a repetition of the obverse on the reverse, so that both sides appear alike. There are one and two kopeck pieces which differ from all the others, in that the value is in Russian and in small figures. These were issued by the commander-in-chief of the Army of Occupation of the East.

The inscriptions on those issued by the towns are much more varied than those of the lagers. A great many issued during the years 1916 to 1918 have "Kriegs Geld"—"War Money"—with the value in large figures on the reverse. "Kriegs Notgeld"—"War Emergency Money"—occur on those issued during 1918 and 1919, and "Notgeld"—"Emergency Money"—on those of 1919, 1920. Others have "Kleine Geld Ersatz Mark," which means substitute token for small change. The obverse displays the arms of the town, with its name alone or prefix, "Gemeinde"—"Parish," "Magistrat"—"Magistrate," "Handelskanner"—"Board of Trade," "Verwaltung"—"Government," and "Kreis Verwartung"—"District Government." Several inscribed "Stadt Sparkasse" tell us that they were issued under authority of the "town's savings bank." There are also a number of street railway tokens, some of which being marked "Notgeld" show that they were issued for currency, although one is marked "Good for One Fare."

There are some inscriptions relating to the redemption of the tokens. One, that of a 20-pfennig piece of Anhalt, when translated, reads: "Redeemable in Cash Until 31st. December 1924." A 50-pfennig with scalloped edge, of Stetten, has "Current Until the End of 1922." A large square piece of iron of the same town has "Current Until the End of 1919." A 10-pfennig of Schmollen states that it is "Current for 1 Year After the Ratification of Peace," and on another, of Wasserburg, is a similar inscription, which reads, "6 Months" instead of "1 Year." The 6 is so much heavier and deeper sunk that a proofreader, were it a printed page, would not hesitate to mark it "w. f."—"wrong font." This goes to show that the die was made to read one or three months, but the issuers believing that this would not give the holders of the tokens time enough to present them for redemption, the die was altered before any were struck for circulation, and to cover up any trace of the original figure, a heavier-faced punch was used and sunk deeper. Then when the old die wore out a new one was sunk with the punch of an ordinary 6.

Another inscription on a 10-pfennig piece of the town of Emmendinger gives the years during which the war lasted, "1914-18." A 50-pfennig of Lembeck has "1000 Jahrige Vehm Ciche zu Erle"—"A Thousand Years Oak Tree to an Alder." A token of the town of Toez states that it was issued "in the year 1917." The town of Frankenthal claims that "God is our Cornerstone," and a token of the town of Hamm asks "God Bless the Coal Miners." One prays "God to Save (the town of) Hildesheim Always." On one of the town of Wattenscheid are the words "Gluck Auf"—"Good

Luck." Another from the same place is inscribed "We Are Still at Work." A 50-pfennig of Duran, "Coal Brings Gold," and on a 25-pfennig of that town is "I Dig Coal and Thus Save My Fatherland." A 10-pfennig of the town of Frankenthal states that "Hard Work Brings Bread." This shows the sun rising behind broken clouds with a cog wheel on a tripod, the front foot of which is the handle of a large sledgehammer in the foreground. The cog wheel and the hammer are indicative of hard work, which it is expected will bring sunlight after the darkness of the great war, as symbolized by the sunrise through the breaking clouds.

But the piece de resistance of the collection is one issued by the Town of Hattingen, which reads: "Am Deutschem Geist und Deutscher Kraft Bright England's Gier Trotz Goldes Macht," the literal translation of which is: "By German Spirit and German Power England's Voracity Will Be Broken, Despite Her Gold Might." A free translation would read—"By German Grit and German Prowess England's Greed Will Be Overcome, in Spite of Her Mighty Gold Power." This shows that the German people, while so expressing themselves, were not so sure of winning the war as at the beginning, and they had not calculated on the power that Britain would throw into the struggle.

Many of the old Hanse towns reopened their original mints. Among these may be mentioned Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen, Augsburg, Bremen, Dantzic, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Fulda, Hamburg, Hamm, Mannheim, Mayence, or Mainz, Munster, Nuremburg, Ratisbon, Soest, Stralsund, Treves and Wismar. Then there are a number of small principalities, whose subdivisions took the name of their chief towns, that coined money under the old Germanic Confederation, such as, Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt and Hombourg, Hohenzollern-Heckingen and Rudolstadt, Sigmaringen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Strelitz and Saxe-Altenburg, Coburg-Gotha, Halberhausen, Miningen, Saalfeld and Namur. A number of towns mentioned in the late war, or which are now under French occupation, are Bochum, Buor, Coblenz, Bonn, Dusseldorf, Dortmund, Essen, Fredericksburg and Mullenhausen. There are among them tokens of towns celebrated in German history, which, besides those of the Hanse towns above mentioned, are: Baden-Baden, Leipzig, Munich, Oberammergau, Stetten, Speyer, Wormes, Weisbaden and a number of others.

Comparing the German war tokens with the British tokens of the eighteenth century, we find that the former were nearly all issued by municipalities, under authority of the central Government, like those of old; or when issued by the boards of trade or street railways they bore the name of the towns of issue. Nothing personal appears on any of them, not even the name or bust of the Kaiser, or that of any of the celebrated German generals who gained victories in the war. There are no anonymous ones, except one or two with two reverses muled. There are many different denominations, as 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 pfennig and 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 mark pieces, which makes fifteen in all.

The British tokens were altogether unauthorized and were issued mainly by individuals, whose names they bear. Many were issued anonymously. One or two have the inscription "For Change, Not Fraud." Some have portraits of the King, the Queen, Prince of Wales, Duke of York; others, "Earl Howe and the Glorious First of June," relating to a great naval victory; John Howard, F.R.S., philanthropist; T. Hardy, a political agitator. Among them were many advertisements, displaying and offering different wares for sale, and among which were some portraits, such as Robert Orchard, grocer, and J. Lackington, "The Greatest Bookseller in the World."

Several of these tokens which were issued by demagogues, such as Thomas Spence, give us an idea of the political questions that agitated the people during those stirring times.

Although a few are milled, and some are plain, the bulk of them have inscribed edges, giving some of them, that appear by their face to be anonymous, the name of the issuer and a locale, thus: "Payable at the Store of — in —." Then a goodly number of them have as many as 10 or 12 different edges, more than quadrupling the number for those who collect edge varieties.

From this we can see that the British eighteenth century tokens, as personal, give an infinity of design, many of them having high artistic merit; are homogeneous as to size, shape and metal, and there are only three denominations, viz., penny, halfpenny and farthing. Giving as they do, a

number of personal glimpses of the war, a view of the business conditions and the political aspect of the times in which they were issued, they are much sought after by collectors, and some of them, command high prices. Seven or eight books have been published describing them, one of which illustrates every known die variety.

The Civil War tokens of the United States are mostly in copper, with a sprinkling of brass. A great many are anonymous, some of which are imitations of the one-cent pieces with the word "Not," which makes it read "Not One Cent." Others have the bust of Liberty in different forms as it appears on the various coinages of the United States, with the words "Army and Navy" or "Our Army" on the reverse. Although the small size of the tokens does not admit of the same display of art as that on the British, there are many personal allusions to the war, with portraits of President Lincoln, General McClellan and other celebrated persons. Besides, there are many business cards of firms and other personal touches, which give an idea of the country during that troubled time. Thus the tokens which 30 years ago sold in lots at half a cent each have come to be so sought after by collectors as to be worth from 10 cents to \$1, and even more each.

In conclusion, let me state that whereas the German Kriegs Notgeld tokens, which, while differing greatly as to size and shape, as has been previously intimated in this paper, display a marked uniformity of design, which precludes, for the main part, any attempt at higher art, and whereas, issued only by towns or communities, they lack all personal touches as well as any reference to generals and others who took part in the great war, and whereas they make no allusions to the business or political conditions in the country at the time, they will never command the same attention among collectors as do the British eighteenth century tokens, or the smaller, and consequently less attractive but still as intensely personal, "Copperhead" tokens of the United States.

American Colonial Coins.

By GEORGE C. ARNOLD.

(A paper read at the Montreal Convention of the American Numismatic Association, August 25 to 30, 1923.)

Montreal, the Mother of Cities! A most fitting term, for its position to Canada is not unlike New York to the United States. Montreal's wealth and importance first accrued from its fur, lumber and grain trade of the Northwest and is now the metropolis of Canada and the chief commercial city and port of entry, its fine harbor, with quays, wharves, and docks extending for miles. We find in Montreal one of the world's greatest banks, and we doubt if there is a numismatist who has not a bank token, of the Bank of Montreal in his collection, which flooded the country during the Canadian Rebellion (1837).

Early American Colonials.

The earliest medium of exchange we find in use between the early settlers of New England and the Indian natives was wampum, or strings of shells ground down to about the size of a grain of corn, which was early recognized in New England and valuations placed upon it from time to time by the General Court.

In 1637 the General Court of Massachusetts ordered "that wampum should pass at six a penny for any sum under twelvapence." In 1640 the same court ordered that white wampum should pass for four a penny, blue for two a penny, etc., and not until 1661 was the law authorizing its use as a legal tender repealed.

In 1651 the colonial life had so advanced that metallic currency was demanded, and in 1652 the first silver coins made in America were coined in the Boston (Mass.) mint. They were known as the New England pieces and consisted of silver planchets, stamped incuse, the obverse side bearing N. E. (New England), the reverse side the values XII, VI or III respectively, of the same standard and fineness as the corresponding English coin.

These, being easily clipped and counterfeited, were soon objected to and

replaced by the Massachusetts Willow, Oak and Pine Tree series, consisting of a shilling, six, three, and two pence. The designs on the obverse of these coins have MASATHVSETS IN between two beaded circles, and within the inner circle a tree; the reverse, NEW ENGLAND: AN: DOM. between beaded circles, and 1652, with the denomination therein.

John Hull was the mint master of the Boston (Mass.) mint and received a certain percentage for all the money he struck.

When Mr. Hull's daughter was married to Judge Samuel Sewell, the founder of the town of Newbury, Mass., the father said nothing about any portion for her; but the marriage went on, and while all the guests were congratulating the young married couple in the way that Puritan fashions permitted, a large steelyard was brought into the room and the blushing bride placed upon one side of the scale, while into a chest upon the other side of the scale were poured uncirculated, mint-bloom Massachusetts Pine Tree Shillings until the steelyard balanced.

"There, son Sewell," cried the good old mint master, "take these shillings as my daughter's portion; use her kindly and thank heaven for her, for it is not every wife that is worth her weight in silver."

Connecticut Cents.

The first coins struck within the borders of Connecticut were the Higley or Granby cents and were dated 1737, 1738 and 1739. They were never officially authorized, but John Higley, the copper mint owner and native of Granby, was never molested. The Granby mines were never profitable, but were worked down to the time of the American Revolution, when they were taken over by the General Court of Connecticut as a colonial jail and public workhouse.

The first regularly authorized coinage of Connecticut was granted by the Assembly of New Haven, October, 1785. The act reads as follows:

"Resolved by this Assembly, That Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, Samuel Hillhouse, and John Goodrich, have liberty and authority and liberty is hereby granted to them, to establish a mint for coining and manufacturing coppers, not to exceed the amount of ten thousand pounds of lawful money, in value of the standard of British halfpence and to weigh six pennyweight, etc."

Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt secured the contract, and two mint houses were built, one situated in what is known as Morris Cove, and the other near the mouth of the Westville River, in Westville. Abel Buel, of New Haven, was the principal die-sinker and prepared the dies also for Vermont, New York and some of the various New Jersey colonials.

The authorized coinages of Connecticut were dated 1785 to 1788, inclusive, the obverse having a bust, not unlike Washington, with the legend AUCTORI CONNEC (by authority of Connecticut) and the reverse INDE ET LIB. (Independence and Liberty), with the ideal head of Liberty and date.

Martha Washington Half Disme.

President George Washington's interest in numismatics prompts me to record briefly his personal activity and supervision of the first United States Mint, the building being the first ever erected by authority of Congress for a public purpose.

By the Act of April 2nd, 1792, a mint for the purpose of national coinage was authorized to be established in Philadelphia (then the capital of the United States). The names the coins were to be known by, also their values, weights, and finenesses were adopted, and thus were banished from the free union of States the English pounds, shillings, pence and farthings forever.

The national coinage was a subject in which Washington exhibited the greatest interest, and immediately after the Act of April, 1792, he caused the purchase of an L-shaped piece of ground on Seventh Street, midway between Arch and Market streets, now known and numbered 37 and 39 North Seventh, and 631 Filbert Street.

On the 31st the foundation stone of the mint was laid, and early in October President Washington gave some of his private plate to furnish the silver from which the first half dimes were coined, all bearing the supposed portrait of Martha Washington on the obverse and the date 1792.

In Washington's fourth annual address to Congress, November 6, 1792, he makes mention of this the first coinage as follows: "There has been a small beginning in coinage of half dimes, etc."

Washington made the mint almost a "hobby," referring to it frequently in his official communications, visiting it constantly and supervising its every detail.

The regular series of the United States coinage thus commenced in 1792, several of the designs emanating from France, the Liberty head being taken from a French medallion token of the period.

Collector or Accumulator.

(A paper prepared by the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, and read at the Montreal Convention of the A. N. A., August 25 to 30, 1923, by its Secretary, Charles H. Fisher.)

It is one of the fundamental traits or characteristics of man to be cumulative; instinctively we acquire objects and things that appeal to our sense of necessity or gratify our desires. This very human expression as applied to our hobby—numismatics—characterizes one as either an accumulator or a collector of old or obsolete specimens of money that have been used in some period of the world's history as a circulating medium.

Any real distinction between the accumulator and collector may be said to be one of degree rather than of fact. The accumulator may acquire in a meaningless way items of merit, yet not be justified in being known as a numismatist or collector. The real collector gives some serious thought to his subject and his purpose by classifying his ignorance so he may become an expert and an authority.

The average accumulator of coins or currency is quite satisfied merely to have and to hold; pride in antiquity, in numerical number of specimens, or their market value, may also gratify him.

The real student of our hobby, to whom the term numismatist or collector should be restricted, is not satisfied with any superficial or shallow defense of his tastes. He must have a real background of facts and information on his subject to sustain his interest. He recognizes that every specimen is a landmark in the world's history and progress, and displays intelligent curiosity and stimulates his imagination to learn the origin, purpose and historical surrounding of every piece he adds to his holdings.

As collectors we are often called upon to explain what fascination the science holds for us, and it is a revelation to the layman to hear an informed man discourse on history, art, religion, or finance, whose knowledge may have been gleaned from no other source than from a study of his coins.

The arraignment of the mere accumulator should not be too severe, for there is hope for him if his interest can be directed in proper channels. There is a great opportunity for the membership of the A. N. A. to seek the man who has a mania for merely accumulating. He should be brought into the influence of our group meetings and with the unfolding of the real truths of our study a consciousness of pleasures he has missed will eventually make of him a true collector.

SECOND COLLECTION.

"Produce your hoards of foreign coins;
To hold them is taboo!"
This German edict is gone forth,
And now there's much ado.

One pities not the profiteer,
'Mongst others on the list;
But oh, the anguish undergone
By the numismatist!

—Theodore J. Venn (A. N. A. member) in the Chicago Tribune.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations (R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

ILLINOIS (Continued).

LOCKPORT.

Illinois and Michigan Canal Fund.

- 206½. \$1. C., Indians on horseback hunting buffaloes, ONE on 1 each side. R., hunter seated holding gun; on a wand below, "Enterprise and Protection," DOLLAR above, ONE below. L., man with axe and sickle, DOLLAR above, ONE below.

MACOMB.

Charles Chandler and Company's Bank.

MARION.

Agricultural Bank.

207. \$1. C., large 1. R., female portrait, 1 on ONE above. L., cattle drinking in stream, man on horseback, and boys; State seal below.
208. \$2. C., two females seated, one pointing at distant vessels, large 2 at right. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., State seal, 2 above, TWO below.
209. \$2. C., II in wreath surmounted by sheaf, female standing at right holding scales, Minerva seated at left, 2 each side, female seated below. R., female seated, TWO above and below. L., young woman being carried by two young men scattering flowers, TWO above and below.
210. \$5. C., large 5. R., State seal, 5 above. L., horses running and jumping a fence, cattle and sheep, FIVE on V below.

Mahaiwe Bank.

MARSHALL.

Corn Planters Bank.

MATTOON.

Mattoon Bank.

McLEANSBORO.

Bank of the Republic.

211. \$1. C., Indian chief seated, dead deer behind him, State seal at right. R., Indian standing on a cliff, ONE above. L., Indian seated, 1, etc., 1 above.
212. \$2. C., State seal, TWO at right, 2 at left. R., farmer feeding pigs, TWO above. L., female feeding poultry, TWO above.
213. \$3. C., State seal, 3 each side, horses, load of hay, cattle, train, etc. R., two females, hens, chickens, coop, etc., THREE above. L., farmer boy carrying rake and keg, THREE above.

214. \$5. C., drove of cattle and sheep, two men, dog and horse. R., female seated in figure 5, FIVE above and below. L., State seal, 5 above.

E. I. Tinkham and Company's Bank, Branch.

215. \$1. Same as No. 87.
 216. \$2. Same as No. 88.
 217. \$3. Same as No. 89.
 218. \$5. Same as No. 90.
 219. \$10. Have no description.
 220. \$20. Have no description.

Hamilton Bank.

Hamilton County Bank.

221. \$1. C., milkmaid seated with pail, two cows and distant farmhouse, 1 below. R., portrait of child, 1 above. L., a soldier charging, drum, smoke, and flag, 1 above. State seal at left of vignette.
 222. \$2. C., State seal. R., three boys gathering corn, horse, cart, colt, and dog, 2 above. L., man and horse, TWO above.
 223. \$3. C., men, boys and a woman looking at a train. R., State seal, 3 above. L., woman seated holding a child, two men, one seated, 3 above.
 224. \$5. C., boys trying to catch a horse, State seal at right, 5 below. R., blacksmith's boy blowing the fire, 5 above. L., portrait of child, 5 above.

Hampden Bank.

MENDOTA.

Mendota Bank.

METAMORA.

Farmers Bank of Illinois.

METROPOLIS.

Douglas Bank.

Farmers Bank of Illinois.

Olympic Bank.

METROPOLIS CITY.

Farmers Bank.

MOLINE.

Gould, Dimock and Company's Bank.

Marshall and Drury's Bank.

MONMOUTH.

Greeg and Hubbards Bank.

J. Quimby's Bank.

Warren County Bank.

225. \$5. C., 5. R., a drove of horses, 5 above. L., bull's head, State seal above.

MORRIS.

E. W. Hubbard and Company's Bank.

Grundy County Bank.

226. \$1. C., men, horses, etc. L., State seal.
 227. \$5. C., cows feeding from hay rack. R., State seal.

MORRISON.**Stiles and Company's Bank.****MOUNT CARMEL.****Bank of America.**

228. \$10. C., 10. R., State seal, 10 above. L., female seated, 10 below.
 229. \$20. C., 20 on XX on TWENTY. R., State seal, 20 above. L., female standing with cap and pole.
 230. \$50. C., 50 on \$. R., female dressed in armor and holding the American flag and a shield. L., State seal, 50 above.
 231. \$100. C., 100. R., female seated in clouds and feeding eagle from a cup, 100 above. L., State seal, 100 above.
 232. \$500. C., female portrait representing Liberty, 500 on each side. L., State seal in large round die.

Citizens Bank.

233. \$1. C., milkmaid and two cows, one lying down. R., female with sickle and sheaf, ONE on 1 above. L., ONE, ONE above, State seal below.
 234. \$2. C., spread eagle, shield, arrows, clouds and flags. R., portrait of boy, 2 above. L., State seal, TWO above.
 235. \$5. C., female seated resting one elbow on a rock. R., female shading her eyes, V above. L., female seated holding sickle and figure 5, State seal below.
 236. \$10. C., large vignette, female seated on each side of a shield, surmounted by an eagle, pole, cap, sword, sheaf and barrel, train on the right, steamboat on the left. R., X, 10 below. L., 10, State seal below.

H. A. Mills and Company's Bank.**Hostetter, Reist and Company's Bank.****NAPERVILLE.****Bank of Naperville.**

237. \$1. C., State seal. R., female seated holding figure 1, ONE below. L., three men, a woman and a child on a raft, 1 above.
 238. \$2. C., drover bargaining for a cow, cattle and sheep lying down. R., TWO, 2 above, State seal below. L., hunter, dog and rifle, 2 above.

Du Page County Bank.

239. \$1. Have no description.
 240. \$3. Have no description.
 241. \$5. Have no description.
 242. \$10. Have no description.

Humbolt Bank.**J. Jassoy and Company's Bank.****W. L. Hubbard and Company's Bank.****NAUVOO.****Nauvoo House Association.**

243. \$50. C., female, shield and eagle floating in the clouds, 50 at right. R., bust of Washington on pedestal, eagle at the side. L., FIFTY across.

244. \$100. C., Minerva on a shield supported by an angel and a cherub, C at left. R., river steamboat, two men in a boat, C above. L., medallion head, 100 above and below.



No. 244.

NEW HAVEN.**Bank of Illinois.**

245. \$1. C., portrait of Franklin. R., 1 above, ONE below. L., State seal, 1 above.
 246. \$3. C., female seated with arm on a shield at left of figure 3, eagle at right. R., female portrait, THREE on 3 above. L., State seal, 3 above.
 247. \$5. C., man seated between a basket of corn and a grain cradle, load of hay in the distance. R., State seal, 5 above. L., female portrait, 5 above.

Commercial Bank.

248. \$3. Have no description.

Illinois State Bank.

249. \$5. C., Indian girl seated in the clouds with an eagle, globe, flag, etc. R., three boys trying to catch a horse, dog, horse, colt, and farmhouse in the distance, 5 above. L., State seal, 5 above.

NEW MARKET.**Bank of the Metropolis.**

250. \$5. C., two females seated, spinning-wheel, sickle, etc., factories and cattle in the distance. R., State seal, 5 above. L., girl holding hen and chickens, 5 above.
 251. \$10. C., State seal, X at left. R., man seated, holding shovel and lighting a pipe, men and train in distance, 10 above. L., female soaring over a city; steamboat and cars, falls, cattle and houses in distance above.

New Market Bank.

252. \$5. C., man cutting stick, horse behind him, boy holding open a gate for a drove of cattle and sheep. R., train, 5 above. L., State seal, 5 above.
 253. \$10. C., scene at an English horse fair, train in the distance. R., State seal, 10 above. L., female holding sickle, leaning on a shield, 10 above.

NEWTON.**Illinois Central Bank.**

254. \$1. Have no description.

255. \$10. C., horse with bag on his back, farmer at his side, two men repairing a cart; 10 at right. R., State seal, 10 above.
 256. \$20. C., boy standing by horse whittling, boy at gate, cow and flock of sheep; white 20 each side of vignette. L., State seal at bottom.

NORTH CANTON.**Feamers Bank.****ONEIDA.****W. L. Hubbard and Company's Bank.****OQUAWKA.****S. S. Phelps and Company's Bank.****OTTAWA.****Bank of Ottawa.**

257. \$1. Have no description.
 258. \$2. Have no description.
 259. \$3. Have no description.
 260. \$5. Have no description.

City Bank.

261. \$1. C., milkmaid with one hand on cow, cattle and sheep lying down and standing. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., State seal, 1 above.
 262. \$5. C., State seal. R., portrait of boy and rabbits, 5 above. L., two Indians on a cliff watching deer at a waterfall, 5 below.

Cushman, True and Company's Bank.**Eames, Allen and Company's Bank.****E. R. Fay and Company's Bank.****OXFORD.****Mississippi River Bank.**

263. \$1. C., female holding sickle and a sheaf seated between a sailor and mechanic. R., boy holding figure 1, ONE above. L., State seal, 1 above.
 264. \$2. C., steamboat. R., State seal, 2 above. L., female seated in large figure 2, TWO above.
 265. \$5. C., boy feeding three pigs. R., 5 between two females, 5 above. L., State seal, 5 above.
 266. \$10. C., cattle and horse on the bank of a stream. R., TEN on a large X, milkmaid and cow, 10 above. L., State seal, 10 below.

PALESTINE.**Commercial Bank.**

267. \$1. C., three vessels, male head at left. R., State seal, 1 above. L., steamboat at a wharf, 1 above.
 268. \$2. C., female reclining on bale, ship in distance, male head at left. R., sailor holding quadrant and leaning on capstan, 2 above. L., State seal, 2 above.
 269. \$5. C., sailor reclining on the seashore, anchor, boat, etc., steamship and vessel in the distance. R., State seal, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 above.
 270. \$10. C., launch of the "Adriatic," steamboats, vessels, small boats, etc., city in the distance. R., State seal, 10 above. L., male head, 10 above.

PAIS.**Edgar County Bank.**

271. \$1. C., men, drove of hogs, train, etc. R., State seal, 1 above and below. L., female portrait, 1 above, ONE below.
272. \$2. C., drove of wild horses. R., State seal, 2 above, TWO below. L., male portrait, 2 above.
273. \$3. C., drove of cattle and sheep, two men, horse and dog. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., State seal, 3 above, THREE below.
274. \$5. C., Indian female seated pointing with left hand. R., male portrait, 5 above, FIVE below. L., State seal, 5 above and below.

PEKIN.**G. H. Rupert and Company's Bank.****PEORIA.****Central Bank.**

275. \$1. C., farmer plowing, 1 at left. R., female standing with Liberty cap and shield, 1 above. L., female seated, bale, etc., State seal below.
276. \$3. C., train, 3 at right. R., female holding scroll and cap, THREE below. L., blacksmith, sailor and farmer around figure 3; State seal above, THREE below.
277. \$5. C., female seated, holding a wreath over an eagle's head, right hand resting on portrait of Washington, 5 at left. R., five females around figure 5, FIVE above. L., three men and two females around a letter V, State seal below.

J. P. Hotchkiss and Company's Bank.**L. Howell and Company's Bank.****M. P. Stone and Company's Bank.****S. Pulsifer and Company's Bank.****PERU.****Bank of Peru.**

278. \$1. C., female seated holding figure 1, train at right, steamboat at left. R., male portrait, 1 above. L., State seal, 1 above.
279. \$2. C., female seated on each side of a figure 2, scales, shield, etc., State seal at left of vignette. R., portrait of Webster, 2 above. L., Indian chief holding a wampum belt, standing with one foot on a stone, TWO above.
280. \$3. C., female seated with a distaff on one side of a shield, man with a rake on the other side, 3 at left of vignette. R., female holding flowers, anchor, etc., THREE above. L., male portrait, State seal below.

Day and Company's Bank.**Illinois River Bank of Taylor and Coffin.**

281. \$1. C., train, house and distant river. R., 1 above. L., male portrait, 1 above. ONE in red.

N. Marc's Bank.**Salisbury Plank Road Company.**

282. \$1. Have no description.

Theron B. Brewster and Company's Bank.

PITTSFIELD.**Highland Bank.**

283. \$5. C., man driving four-horse covered wagon over a bridge. R., State seal, 5 above. L., man shearing sheep, boy holding ram, child looking on, 5 above.
284. \$10. C., two men raking hay, two men loading hay on a wagon drawn by yoke of oxen. R., State seal, 10 above. L., 10 each corner.

Pittsfield Bank.**William Ross and Company's Bank.****POLO.****Barber, Holbrock and Company's Bank.****Phelps and Johnson's Bank.****PRINCETON.****Fisher, Sharp and Company's Bank.****Kelsy, Waller and Company's Bank.****PROPHETSTOWN.****A. J. Mattson's Bank.****QUINCY.****Bank of Quincy.**

285. \$1. C., Indian spearing a buffalo. R., State seal above. L., portrait of girl, ONE above.
286. \$2. C., half-length of a woman, man holding a child on his back, female portrait each side. R., farmer stacking corn, 2 above. L., State seal, 2 above.
287. \$3. C., State seal. R., a flock of sheep, 3 above. L., railroad depot, steamboat landing, passengers, wharf, shipping and city, 3 below.
288. \$5. C., Revolutionary sketch, a woman loading a musket for an old man to fire. R., female portrait, 5 above. L., State seal, 5 above.
289. \$10. State seal. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., a plowman resting, two horses unhitched eating hay, 10 above.
290. \$20. Have no description.

Flachs and Company's Bank.**Farmers and Merchants Exchange Company.**

291. \$1. C., shield, griffin on a pedestal above, Industry seated right, Justice seated left, spinning-wheel at right, factory at left, 1 at right, sheaf, etc., below. R., female seated, ONE above and below. L., Washington standing with cane and hat in hand, ONE below. Red back. 1857.

Flachs, Jansen and Company's Bank.**Flagg and Savage's Bank.****Goss, McGinnis and Company's Bank.****L. and C. H. Bull's Bank.****Moore, Sherman and Company's Bank.**

Quincy City Bank.

292. \$1. Have no description.
 293. \$2. Have no description.
 294. \$3. Have no description.
 295. \$5. Have no description.
 296. \$10. Have no description.

Quincy Savings Bank.

(Became the First National Bank in 1864.)

Quincy Savings and Insurance Company.**RALEIGH.****American Exchange Bank.**

297. \$5. C., spread eagle and shield, clouds and stars behind. R., State seal, 5 above. L., farmyard, swine and fowls, 5 above.
 298. \$10. C. and L., harvesting, three men cradling and binding, two men loading wagon, man on horseback, man and dog at left, TEN DOLLARS below vignette. R., State seal, 10 above.

Bank of Raleigh.

299. \$5. C., cattle on bank of a stream, FIVE on V on left of vignette. R., 5, FIVE below. L., male portrait, FIVE above, State seal below.
 300. \$10. C., man, two horses, plow, dog, and train on bridge. R., TEN on a large X, milkmaid and cow, 10 above. L., State seal, 10 above.

International Bank.

301. \$5. C., barnyard, three horses drinking at trough, goats, sheep, etc. R., State seal, 5 above and below. L., female with fruit, 5 below.
 302. \$10. C., barnyard, two men, boy, horse, dog, sheep, negro, and bull. R., State seal, 10 above and below. L., female, etc., 10 below.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

THE PORTRAIT SYSTEM ON FEDERAL RESERVE CURRENCY.

Much of the danger of raised Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes can be avoided by scrutinizing all such notes carefully. Don't depend too much on the large figures, but be guided more by the portraits. Genuine Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes, of all issues, bear the following portraits:

\$ 1—Washington.
 2—Jefferson.
 5—Lincoln.
 10—Jackson.
 20—Cleveland.

\$ 50—Grant.
 100—Franklin.
 500—Marshall.
 1000—Hamilton.
 5000—Madison.

All Government notes—but not national bank notes—are printed of one denomination, eight on a sheet, and lettered respectively, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Each note also bears a Treasury number. Divide this number, or only the last two figures of it, by four. If the remainder is one, then the check letter should be A or E; if two remains, then B or F; if three remains, then C or G; if there is no remainder, then D or H. If the result shows otherwise, the numbering is wrong and the bill is a counterfeit. Wrong numbering will detect a very large number of the counterfeits in circulation; some may be found, however, to have the correct check letter but the number of such counterfeits is sure to be very few.

Canadian Notes and News.

By WILLIAM BUTLER.

Visitors to Toronto, Ontario, should not fail to visit the Royal Ontario Museum, at Bloor street and Avenue road. It is maintained by the Ontario Government, the University of Toronto and by private donations, and is under the direction of Professor C. T. Currelly, M.A., Ph.D., O.Medj., a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canadians and the Royal Geographical Society, and a noted Egyptologist, assisted by Miss Cornelia G. Harcum, M.A., Ph.D.

It ranks as second on this continent for the importance of its Egyptian and Chinese collections, but it is active in other spheres also, particularly in classical material. There is an exceedingly fine collection of ancient coins on view which are well worth seeing. The museum's agent in Europe is continually buying new exhibits.

Admission is free Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and on all public holidays, but other days the admission fee is 15 cents. University students are admitted without charge upon presentation of their registration cards, while school classes, art students, and study groups are also given free admission. Guides are provided, and prints of photographs of objects on view may be ordered at the door.

The new Canadian cents and the new nickels are now in general circulation and are becoming more plentiful each day, and the old coins of these values are being gradually withdrawn from circulation. It has been alleged that the new coins are imitations of their American prototypes, which, no doubt, is true, but it must be admitted that the new cent is much more comfortable in the pocket than the old one ever was. The principal objection to the new nickel is that, like the old twenty-cent piece, the minting of which was discontinued long ago, it can easily be mistaken for a quarter.

At the Medal Branch of the Department of National Defence at Ottawa, Canada, several thousand medals await their owners. Of the 14,000,000 medals issued by Great Britain, over 700,000 were sent to Canada, and though the majority of these have been distributed there still remain a large number on hand whose owners' cannot be traced.

It is estimated that over 20,000 Americans joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force previous to 1917, and many of them, having returned to their homes, are unaware that medals have been issued to them. These can be obtained upon the presentation of discharge certificates and full particulars of service.

Each and every soldier who went overseas from Canada receives the British War Medal, while those who served in France or some other recognized theatre of war receive in addition the Victory Medal. The 1914-15 Star is only issued to those who reached a theatre of war before the end of 1915, and the 1914 Star (Mons) to those who served on the firing line before the end of 1914, while the "old contemptibles" receive a clasp to their Mons Star reading: "5th Aug.-22nd Nov. 1914."

The recent suspension of The Home Bank of Canada has brought to light a number of old bank bills the issuers of which were long ago "broken" or absorbed. Many of these had been hoarded and were dated as early as 1860—seven years previous to Confederation. In the financial chaos which followed the closing of the bank's doors many depositors transferred their accounts from one bank to another, while many, their confidence shaken, are letting the Postoffice do their banking. It was in this way that these old notes came to light, and though many of them were of banks now defunct, their owners received the face value of the notes.

The Bank of Hamilton, which issued its own notes, has been amalgamated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Merchants Bank of Canada, also a note issuer, has been absorbed by the Bank of Montreal. In each instance the notes of the defunct Banks are worth face value and will be exchanged upon presentation. It might be a good tip to save them, as they will never be less than five dollars, the lowest denomination.

Visitors to Niagara Falls should not fail to journey to Niagara-on-the-

Lake, a small old-fashioned summer resort at the mouth of the Niagara River opposite Fort Niagara, N. Y., where the collection of the Niagara Historical Society of over 5,000 pieces is on view. Here will be found something to interest everyone, no matter what his tastes, for the ramifications of the collection are varied.

There are coins, hundreds of them, as well as paper money of Canada, the Confederate States and others. A large number of medals of all kinds are on view, besides rifles, swords, bayonets, flags, spurs, powder horns, and other military relics. Other objects on view are men's and women's clothing and household articles, brass and pewter, Indian relics, portraits, photographs and old prints, old newspapers, brochures, and a fine lot of rare old books. Donations are gladly received and exchanges are made with other societies.

Readers of this journal will, no doubt, be interested to learn that Canada is to issue three new bills very shortly. The denominations are: 25 cents, \$1 and \$2. On the reverse will appear a representation of the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and on the obverse the likeness of the Prince of Wales will appear, while the features of his father, H. M. King George V, will be shown on the \$2 bill.

Medals.

(Items from the Press, Collected by M. Sorensen.)

Recent delivery by Sir Joseph John Thomson of five lectures from the platform of Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, serves to call attention to how fitting it was that the choice of such a rostrum should have been made by the eminent Englishman. The records of this institute show that nearly every discovery recognized by the committee in ninety-nine years and awarded either the certificate of merit or one of the medals given by the institute has come into general commercial use within a short time.

In addition to the certificate of merit, which is awarded by the institute for notable discoveries, there are endowments to provide for other awards. The Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit is awarded for meritorious work in science or the arts.

The Elliott Cresson Medal is awarded for discovery or original research adding to the sum of human knowledge, irrespective of commercial value.

The Howard N. Potts Medal is given for distinguished work in science or the arts, important developments of previous basic discoveries, inventions or products of superior excellence or utilizing important principles.

The chief award by the institute, however, is the Franklin Medal. It was established in 1914 by Samuel Insull, of Chicago, for award to "those workers in physical science or technology, without regard to country, whose efforts, in the opinion of the institute, acting through its committee on Science and the Arts, have done most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its application."

The Franklin Medal is a very dignified award. Obverse, portrait of Franklin. To left of portrait, FRANKLIN, and to right, MEDAL. Below, FOUNDED in MCMXIV BY SAMUEL INSULL, in two lines. Reverse, branch of laurel. AWARDED BY THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE TO (band across center of medal for name of recipient) FOR SIGNAL EMINENT SERVICE IN SCIENCE.

In addition to presenting gold medals to the riders in the Pony Express race, the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco gave to every depositor starting a new savings account in the bank during the eight days ended September 13 a bronze replica of the gold medal. The medal is about one inch in diameter. It shows a Pony Express rider at full speed. Reading above: PONY EXPRESS RACE 1923. Below: ST. JOSEPH, MO. TO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

An unusual decoration has been presented to Mr. Elmer A. Forsberg, instructor in the Art Institute, Chicago, by the Republic of Finland, in that he has had conferred upon him the knighthood of the Finnish Order of the

White Rose, first class, and has been presented with the decoration of that order, which is very beautiful. The decoration consists of a white cross in the center of which is a white and blue rose. Between the arms of the cross are lions' heads in gold. The ribbon is blue. This decoration is seldom seen in this country.

The French Geographic Society has awarded the Danish Commission for Geological and Mineralogical Researches in Greenland the medal "La Roquette" in gold. This medal is the society's finest award for Arctic research work and is awarded only every fifth year.

All participants from Denmark in Esthonia's struggle for independence, about 150, have received from the Esthonian Government a memorial medal.

A fine plaque in gold was presented to the Swedish Prof. Frans von Schéele on his 70th birthday, July 31, 1923, by a number of his friends. The plaque was modeled by Lieut. John Runer and executed by Sporrang & Co. It shows a portrait in profile of the professor. In the upper left-hand corner, ANNO 1923. In the right-hand corner, ÆTATIS SUÆ LXX. Below portrait, in two lines, FRANS VON SCHEELE, SKOLMAN, FOLKBILDINGSVÆN (scholar, a friend of education).

Another fine plaque, a portrait relief in bronze, of Dr. Enoch Thulin, the celebrated aeronaut and aeroplane builder, has been executed in Sweden from the model by C. O. Svensson, Landskrona, a book dealer, well known for his sculpture work.

Max R. Marston, Philadelphia, Pa., member of the 1923 Walker cup golf team, had 23 gold medals stolen from his home recently. The medals were emblematic of golf championships won in the years 1907 to 1915.

It is generally conceded that Sir Francis Drake brought the first potatoes to England in 1568. He evidently did not realize that the sack of potatoes he found on a captured Spanish vessel would be of far greater benefit to humanity than all the gold and precious stones he took from the enemy. In honor of Sir Drake and his sack of potatoes the Germans in 1854 erected a great monument in the city of Offenburg. And in 1916, when the large potato harvest in Germany saved the population from starvation, a medal was issued, commemorating the British admiral and his potatoes.

A NEW INDOOR SPORT.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

"Finding the Snake" and other "secret" markings on the dollar green-back of the 1917 series, now in general circulation, is rapidly becoming one of the popular indoor sports. It is made all the more interesting by weird stories of direful plotting against the integrity of the currency in the designing of the plate, the belated discovery of the "marked" money, swift judgment and punishment upon the plotters, and finally the grand recall of the entire issue. The yarn is subject to variations, according to the imaginative powers of the narrator, and as it is not copyrighted, it is open season for its embellishment.

The sport presupposes the possession of a dollar bill of this series; also ability to keep it long enough to study it; also that the bill is in a state of cleanliness that will permit its close examination.

Given these conditions, find the snake. It is there. That is about all there is, beyond the reality of the dollar bill itself, which is not a matter of imagination. But there is a snake working its way out of the filagree in the lower right-hand corner of the face of the bill. Why it is there no one knows. Whence it is supposed to have come, and whither it is going, no one knows. Some folks say it is symbolical of St. Patrick and his expulsion of the snakes from Ireland. Or it may be symbolical of the Serpent in the Garden of Eden and a reminder to the possessor of a dollar bill of the lure that lies in its spending. Or, perhaps, the designer of the plate in 1917, foresaw the day of prohibition and registered his prophecy that the snakes

would be driven out of the United States. The contest is on and anyone who can get a dollar greenback is eligible to compete.

Other "discoveries" are that the Pope's head adorns the upper left-hand corner of the face of the bill, and that in the two right-hand corners of the back of the bill Roman crosses have been secretly introduced in the centres of the letter "E" appearing in the word "one" in either right-hand corner. There may be other "finds." For instance, the "head" in the upper left-hand corner of the face of the bill, is reversible, differing faces being shown as the bill may be turned.

The facts in the matter, as stated by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Engraving and Printing, are as follows:

"This particular note was designed and engraved by a bank note company, under contract with the Treasury Department, before the establishment of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1872, and has been issued in various series since 1869. When the Government took over all of the material in the possession of the contracting bank note companies the die for this note was delivered to the Treasury Department, and no one in the Government service has any knowledge of the identity of the designer or of the engravers, or any knowledge or information as to the motive for engraving into the design the serpent in the lower right-hand corner. As to the alleged portrait in the upper left-hand corner, which has been described as a portrait of the Virgin Mary and also of the Pope, an examination of this ornament with a reading glass will disclose that it consists of the petals of a flower which may be seen best by holding the note with the upper left-hand corner towards you.

"The claim that the centre formation of the letter 'e' in 'One Dollar' in two instances in the upper and lower right corners on the back of the note is a Roman cross is absurd. The lettering of these particular words is done in what is known as 'pearl' lettering and the formation of the centre of the 'e' is made up of the conventional pearls used in the ornamentation of all of the letters of this alphabet. The lettering on the balance of the back is all of pure Roman, which, in its basic design, does not use the peculiar ornamentation shown in the pearl letter.

"Issue of the current series of all silver certificates, United States notes, and Federal Reserve notes will be superseded by a new series of uniform designs for all classes as soon as plates for same have been completed. This action will retire the \$1 United States note of 1917 series above referred to."

Years ago there was a similar furor over a dollar bill on which the great American bird, the bald-headed eagle, with his spread wings, was capable of being transformed by turning the bill upside down into a recognizable white-faced donkey. The head of the eagle was not brought forward as in the current dollar silver certificate, nor was it turned as much, so that, reversed, it made a respectable nose for the donkey, while no great stretch of the imagination was required to discover the necessary two eyes or to convert the outstretched wings into flapping ears. However "donkey dollars" were just as good as others and had the same habit of flying away that the eaglets possessed.

OTTAWA MINT MOST UP-TO-DATE ONE IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

That a new process of refining has recently been invented at the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, for which great credit is due to Arthur H. W. Cleave, M.I.M.E., Deputy Master of the Mint, was one of the interesting statements made by Col. Robert A. Johnson, C.B.E., Deputy Master and Controller of the Royal Mint, London, England. Colonel Johnson is in Ottawa paying an official visit of inspection. He stated that the new process invented by Mr. Cleave will mean a saving of a great deal of money in refining operations. Practically all gold in Canada is refined at the Ottawa Mint.

Colonel Johnson said the Ottawa Mint was the most up-to-date one in the British Empire. Asked about the storage of gold from Britain at the Ottawa Mint during the war, the Colonel did not wish to say much about that, but he was afraid it had all now gone to the United States in connection with the British debt to the States.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.
All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.
Yearly Subscription, United States, \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75. Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75c.

Entered at the Post Office, Federalsburg, Md., as second-class matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879).

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/4 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/2 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
3/4 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

SEEK OUT THE BORN COLLECTORS.

In considering methods for increasing the number of coin collectors, and incidentally the number of members of the A. N. A., it should be borne in mind that one of the most promising fields for substantial results is among collectors of other things—among those whom nature has endowed with the collecting instinct.

In a comparatively small percentage of the human race there is born a desire to collect something. What form this collecting instinct takes varies with circumstances and environment. Very often it follows the line of least resistance or best opportunity. Much effort is wasted in attempting to make collectors out of the mass of people born without this desire. Here and there a man may be found who can be interested to the point of collecting in some form after reaching middle age without before having felt any inclination to do so. But a safe principle to work on is an adapted one: "The collector is born, not made."

Men will be found in considerable numbers in every walk of life who are collectors of something. The things they collect cover a wide range of objects. But in them all we see the outcropping of a born desire to collect. This desire manifests itself usually at an early age, and while the insignifi-

cant things they collect satisfy the youthful desire, manhood brings with it a longing for the more worth-while things. A collecting instinct does not necessarily carry with it a desire to collect coins. Stamps and other things will satisfy quite as well. It is the mission of A. N. A. members to show collectors of other things that coins are the thing above all else to collect.

Many coin collectors are not only such. Some of them collect other things as well, and, on the other hand, men who are well known as collectors of something else have their coin collections as well.

Showing the possibilities in soliciting collectors of stamps to add coins to their activities, we print a letter recently received from a gentleman in New York State:

"Your name was given me while I was seeking some advice on a number of coins submitted to me for purchase. In the course of my activities in collecting stamps I often have offered me in the collection for sale a number of coins or old paper money, until by this time I have quite a few on hand, and it has occurred to me that I might just as well start collecting coins. I understand you publish a magazine which is very likely to inoculate with the proper germs of this hobby. Would you mind sending me a few sample copies and saying how much, and also telling me what books are safe for a beginner to read?"

In replying to this letter we felt a little ashamed to admit that there is not even one book on numismatics for the beginner. As we pointed out in last month's issue, such a work is badly needed, and its publication by the A. N. A. will meet a condition that has existed for years.

Since we cannot create collectors from the masses, we must seek out those whose collecting instinct is now leading them in some other direction than numismatics, and persuade them to add collecting coins to their activities.

The young man just beginning to collect seriously the worth-while things is our next best subject. We need not concern ourselves so much with the boy who has the instinct. In a few years he will be a young man, and the instinct will remain. We must be ready for him then, and we must make the way easy for him. The proposed book will do this. We must have the book, and it must be made easily accessible for him.

OBSOLETE NOTES WITH PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

Readers of THE NUMISMATIST having in their collections any obsolete notes—bank notes, shiplasters, etc.—bearing the portrait of Lincoln are requested to send complete descriptions of them to D. C. Wismer, Hatfield, Pa., in order that they may be included in a list of such notes, which will form part of the Lincoln issue of THE NUMISMATIST for February next.

REGARDING COIN CABINETS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Just a few words regarding coin cabinets that Mr. Robertson mentioned in the September issue. I am in the market for a coin cabinet, if one can be or has been made to suit me. I am young at the game and have seen but very few cabinets, but have seen none that looked any too good to me. Mr. Robertson asked: "Have you ever known the joy of having a real coin cabinet, with your treasures lying row after row in an orderly fashion?" The thing I want to question is "row after row in an orderly fashion." That is just the thing that has kept me from buying a cabinet. In the cabinets I have seen the trays had been partitioned off in "rows," but the coins were well piled up after the cabinet had been handled. In order for a coin to remain intact it must be in a separate compartment, and that is something I have never seen.

I saw an ad. in an old coin catalogue where some company made both square and round pastboard boxes about one-fourth inch high in all the sizes our United States coins were struck in, and I would like to know the address of such a company, if any exists. I believe something like that would make it possible for a person to make a coin tray attractive and the

coins would remain in place. I also noticed in an old ad. that a pasteboard holder had been made to scale, so that all sizes could be fixed on one card, and I should like to see samples of this idea, if any are to be had.

Regarding the cabinet mentioned in the September issue, I would like to ask why it is necessary that the trays be made three-fourths of an inch deep? It seems that one-half an inch would be deep enough, and perhaps one-fourth would be still better. I would like to hear from some collectors personally or through this magazine regarding the above.

If the older collectors would promptly give the younger collectors the benefit of their experience on any questions (as above, for example) they would be helping the numismatic cause in America much more than debating whether or not the price of the magazine should be raised from \$3 a year to \$5. I have a friend in this town that would like to become a member of the A. N. A., but has not yet felt that he could spare the \$3 to become a member. I am a poor man so far as dollars are concerned, yet I feel I am doing a great good to humanity in the cause of our public schools, and I am as enthusiastic as any collector could be, and feel that the magazine should remain at \$3 a year.

I ride my hobby of coin collecting hard, and expect that I spend as great a per cent. of my income as any A. N. A. member for coins, and am against raising the price of the magazine to \$5. I am sure it is the purpose of the A. N. A. to get as many collectors into the field as possible, and this cannot be done by raising the price of the greatest source of knowledge we have.

T. J. BARNES.

Perry High School, Perry, Iowa, Oct. 6, 1923.

VARIETIES OF COUNTERMARKED COINS.

From Mr. Basil Brandon, San Francisco, come three countermarked coins, regarding which he would like information as to time and reason for countermarking. All appear to be official or semi-official stamps.



First is a 10-centesimi of Italy, 1866, countermarked on the obverse with a "C" within a border in an octagonal depression. The fact that coins of Italy are seldom found countermarked makes the piece all the more interesting.

Second is a 20-para of Turkey countermarked above the toghra with a device somewhat resembling a small toghra in a circular depression.



Third is an undetermined coin countermarked on the reverse with a star and crescent in relief in an oval depression.

The coins are illustrated here and any information regarding them will be gladly received.

WHY NOT HAVE A COIN WEEK?

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

It is my opinion that it would be a very good plan to have a "Coin Week" each year. My idea is to have, say, the first week in February set aside as "Coin Week," and I think the dealers throughout the country should form an association, which could obtain funds to carry on an extensive, nationwide advertising campaign in magazines, newspapers, etc., during that week. Dealers and collectors alike would be stimulated, and instead of interesting and starting one collector here and there we would find new collectors by the hundred. In fact, I think such a "drive" would mean a new era for numismatics.

JULIUS GUTTAG.

New York City, Oct. 3.

HUNGER TOKENS OF SAXONY.

Dr. C. F. Roh, of Tecumseh, Neb., sends us two tokens or medalettes issued in Saxony last February and April, showing the cost of certain articles of food at that time. At the present time the prices are considerably higher.

The obverses are typical of conditions. A translation of the inscriptions on the reverses is as follows:



On the large token: "1923. In February the Prices Were: 1 Pound Flour, 1,000 M. 1 Pound Meat, 4,000 M. 4 Pounds Bread, 700 M. 1 Glass of Beer, 600 M. Saxony Monument."



On the small token: "1923. In April the Prices Were in Saxony: 1 Liter Milk, 490 Mark. 1 Pound Butter, 11,000 Mark."

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during September, 1923, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 200,000.

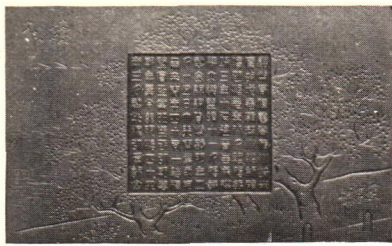
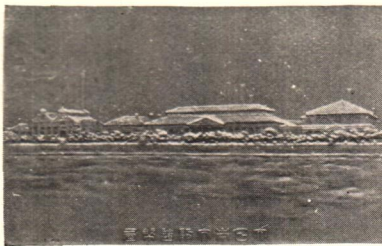
Silver—Standard Dollars, 1,766,000; Half Dollars, 630,000; Quarter Dollars, 2,240,000; Dimes, 9,450,000.

Nickel—Five cents, 1,200,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 2,549,000.

RECENT ISSUES OF JAPANESE MEDALS.

Below are illustrated three Japanese bronze medals recently issued. Specimens from J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, N. Y. All are struck in bronze.



The plaque is of the Imperial Mint at Osaka and is a splendid piece of engraving. (Illustration is reduced. It measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.



The other two specimens are medals for Prince Katsura, Prime Minister, and Marquis Inoue. (Illustrations are reduced. They measure three inches in diameter.)

PUBLIC EXHIBIT OF AUSTRIAN WAR MONEY.

An exhibition of Austrian War money was held at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, from September 15 to 23. The exhibitors were Messrs. Heinrich Egger and Otto Rieder, both members of the Club of Notgeld Collectors, of Graz, Austria, Mr. Rieder being its secretary and editor of the Austrian Notgeld Review.

The exhibition was held in a hall provided by the Austrian Consul-General, and the object was to arouse a popular interest in this field of numismatics. The objects exhibited were chiefly the property of Mr. Rieder, which had been exhibited at Graz, Austria, at a very large public exhibition of notgeld held there last spring, and it was Mr. Rieder's idea that as the exhibition had been such a great success in his home country, it would provoke a great deal of interest in the United States also.

There were also exhibited some very attractive pen-and-ink drawings, which were the original sketches of the artists from which the printed paper money was made. Mr. Rieder also owns and exhibited some of the original cuts used for the printing. An entire table was covered with Austrian paper money of earlier years, some of it dating back as far as the time of Maria Theresa, in the eighteenth century, and looking somewhat like our own colonial notes, but much larger and weighted with many seals.

The New York Evening Post's description of the exhibit is, in part, as follows:

"A complete collection of Austrian emergency paper money issued during and after the war by the districts, municipalities, and industrial organizations of the country has been brought to America. The collection contains about 7,000 different specimens, ranging from the crudest cardboard coin of 1 heller issued by a small village to the dignified paper 100-krone note of the City of Vienna.

"It was in 1918 that the first emergency money appeared in Austria. Then the municipalities and districts unable to obtain small coins began the printing of paper substitutes, usually carrying a statement of the time when they would be redeemable and the signature of the Burgomeister. The law forbade the issuance in sums over 1 krone, and the usual amounts were for 10, 20, and 50 heller. After the war, however, the money emergency became greater and strange little paper slips resembling street car transfers, then crude tickets like hat checks, then, as paper became scarcer, bits of brown cardboard or flimsiest substitutes appeared, some of them not printed, but with the amount written in pen or pencil and the stamp of the village authorities upon it.

"In 1919 and 1920 industrial establishments found it impossible to pay their employees in currency. At that time, too, the iron and steel mills, the railroads, and other large employers had to develop a system of company stores at which their workers could purchase foodstuffs which otherwise they would have stood in line for all day long. So the companies bought up food and in turn gave their employees coins in the shape of bits of paper which were accepted at the stores.

"The designs on the emergency money vary greatly in subject matter as well as in beauty. For the most part it was evidently the aim of the village to present an idea of the chief occupations of its inhabitants, to show the main institution or the principal city official or industrial magnate. Here is a view of the roadway of a village in the mountains; there farmers among their cows and one with his scythe. Bad Aussee shows its peasants in native costume. Eisenerz presents its great iron works and again iron workers in heavy aprons, and also uses the hammer frequently as a symbol for decorative purposes. The village Burgomeister, the village artist appear. Salzburg shows one note with the authors of 'Heilige Nacht'—Mohr, who wrote the lyrics, and Bruber, who wrote the music—placed between a picture of the village church at Obendorf, where it was first sung.

"Religious subjects appear less frequently than might have been expected. There is an occasional Virgin and Child, duplicate of the one in the village church, and there is a reproduction of the altar piece, but these subjects are rare. Formal designs are seldom used. Every color is in evidence—green, pink, mauve, purple, blue, brown, yellow, and in some cases varied colors on the same note. The cardboard and tickets are also colored—some pink, some green, some in the rough brown of the simplest material used for boxes or wrappers.

"To-day, with the currency stabilized for more than a year since the Austrian loans have been arranged and the emergency currency discontinued, one American dollar is worth 70,000 Austrian kronen. After the war the American dollar at one time brought as many as 100,000 Austrian kronen, although the krone was equivalent to the French franc, or about 10 cents, before the war. As 100 heller make a krone, one can figure for himself the value of 1-heller and 2-heller coins marked 'Giltig bis auf Widerruf nur für die Werksfassung' (Good only until recalled. Only for employees).

"And it is little wonder that the spirit of pleasantries finally took hold of the designers, as shown in the note issued by a book store to be redeemed only in 'books and music sheets' which weaves about its design the words 'Zu drollig ist's in diesen Welt die Zettel für bare Münzen halt' (I'm sorry for the fellow who keeps this piece of paper for real money)."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The admission fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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HOARE, E. A.—Michigan—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
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HAMER, S. H.—England—Bleak House, Claremont Rd., Halifax, Yorks, England.
KOHLEH, RUD.—New York—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted November 1st, 1923.

2578	Wesley H. Hayes, 21 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J.
2579	Rev. B. G. Clauss, All Saints' Vicarage, Bolton, England.
2580	Howard H. Hanlon, 2331 43rd Ave. N., Seattle, Wash.
2581	Raphael M. Bauer, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
2582	Lloyd S. Crouch, Columbia City, Ind.
2583	G. F. Brinkman, Yale, Mich.
2584	Arthur G. Lyon, Jr., 113 Varnum Ave., Lowell, Mass.
2585	J. M. Tobias, 50 West 77th St., New York, N. Y.
2586	Napoleon Parent, 581 Mary Ave., Montreal, Canada.
2587	Miss Grace Page, 26 Lincoln Ave., Montreal, Canada.
2588	Mrs. R. D. Clark, 26 Lincoln Ave., Montreal, Canada.
2589	Mrs. Helen Page, 26 Lincoln Ave., Montreal, Canada.
2590	Saul Minkin, 41 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Canada.
2591	N. L. Holstein, 320 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canada.

The following applications have been received prior to October 15th, 1923. If no objections are received prior to December 1st, 1923, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the December issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Harry W. Hughes (Insignias of the Armies of World War), 707 Dallas Ave., Houston, Texas.	H. F. Hughes E. L. Hill
Louis F. DeCou, 843 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.	R. E. Davis H. T. Wilson
George C. Dixon (U. S. Cents and Medals), 120 East First Street, Dixon, Ill.	J. C. Thompson J. M. Swanson
Cassell C. Tucker, M. D. (U. S. Dimes), Greencastle, Ind.	Julius Gutttag Robert Robertson
Ambrose G. Beltz (U. S. Coins), 1713 West Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Julius Gutttag H. T. Wilson
Claude Davis Millar (U. S. Coins), Care Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., Norwood, Ohio	Julius Gutttag Robert Robertson
George E. Chatillon, 89 Cliff St., New York City	Moritz Wormser F. G. Duffield

Changes of Address.

Raymond H. Warren, from 179 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., to 229 East Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
 Elmer Lawless, from 3141 W. 22nd Street, Chicago, Ill., to 2224 South Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, from 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal., to 57 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.
 A. B. Eberhard, from 2063 East Fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio, to 316 C. A. C. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 J. deLagerberg, from Box 42, Shoreham, Long Island, N. Y., to 240 Midland avenue, East Orange, N. J.

H. T. WILSON, General Secretary.

MR. DE LAGERBERG EXPRESSES HIS APPRECIATION.

I desire to express my most sincere appreciation for the greetings and felicitations of the American Numismatic Association, through its Secretary, on entering my seventy-fourth birthday.

Shoreham, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1923.

J. DE LAGERBERG.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

For years past, at each of our conventions, our members have prepared exhibits of their coins, medals, paper money, etc., and have read papers on numismatic subjects. Up to the present, however, no official recognition of individual merit in this direction has been made by the Association.

At the annual meeting of the American Numismatic Association, held in Montreal in August, a committee was appointed to consider the granting of two medals annually and to raise the necessary funds to provide for these awards. The committee went on record to give:

First—A medal annually for the best numismatic exhibit by a member of this Association.

Second—A medal annually for the best article which appeared in *THE NUMISMATIST* during the preceding twelve months; this award to cover also any papers which may be read at the Association's conventions and later published in *THE NUMISMATIST*.

In order that such medals should be both appropriate and in keeping with the Association's standards, a considerable sum of money will be required—more, perhaps, than most members realize—and to this end this committee cordially invites each member of this Association to contribute to the best of his or her ability. Send your contributions as soon as possible to any of the undersigned—substantial amounts will be appreciated from those who can afford to subscribe liberally, but we desire above all that each member take a personal interest in the matter and send a contribution, however small, so that the proposed awards may be rightly considered as prizes given not only by the Association but by each individual member to the most deserving among us.

It is hoped that such prompt and generous response will be made that the medals will be ready for exhibition and award at the 1924 Convention. Send contributions to

JULIUS GUTTAG, Chairman, 15-18 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

GEORGE J. BAUER, 210 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

WILLIAM F. DUNHAM, 724 South Oakley Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES H. FISHER, Care the Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHARLES B. TURRILL, 57 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

E. D. Putnam, Librarian and Curator of the A. N. A., announces the receipt of the following to the A. N. A. Library:

Four volumes (V, 1914; VI, 1922; VII, 1915; VIII, 1917) "*Catalogo Generale delle Monete Medievali e Moderne*." Printed at Rome. Bound in leather. Size 13½x11 inches. Donor, the King of Italy.

Pamphlet, with supplement, "*Jahrbuch des Numismatischen Verein zu Dresden*." Printed at Dresden, 1921. Size 9x6¼ inches. Paper bound.

PUBLICITY FOR NUMISMATICS.

Several publications recently received at this office contain interesting articles on numismatic subjects, both from A. N. A. members and others. We hope space will permit the reprinting of some of them a little later. Among them are the following:

"Great Rarities Among American Coins," by Theodore J. Venn, of Chicago, a member of the A. N. A. Published in *The Bulletin* (a bankers' publication).

"How to Detect Counterfeit Coins and Currency," by Edward Tarrisse. Published in the same issue as the preceding.

"Our Silver Currency," by Mrs. Frances S. Edwards, of Chicago, a member of the A. N. A. Published in *Among Ourselves* (the official paper of the Federal Reserve Club of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago).

"Fortunes in Yesterdays: Time Puts Price on Obsolete Coins Far Above Their Face Value." Published in the *Straus Investors' Magazine*, New York City.

"Canadian Coins and Bank Notes" and "Coins—The Oldest Hobby," by William Butler. Published in the March and April, 1923, issues of Canadian Boy.

"Medal Struck in Honor of Harding Addition to President Series." A review of the series of Presidential Medals. Published in the New York Times, September 16, 1923.

CORRECTION.

In the list of additions to the A. N. A. collection mentioned last month was the Moliere Medal, which was stated as having been received through President Wormser. Inadvertently it was omitted that the medal was presented by Mr. J. deLagerberg.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held September 14th, 1923, at 6.30 P. M., at the Hotel Breslin, New York City, Mr. Jonathan M. Swanson presiding. Members present were Messrs. Beesley, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Gonzales, Gutttag, Kohler, Merritt, Miller, Montgomery, Proskey, Raymond, Robertson, Smith, Valentine, Wood, Wormser and Mrs. Wormser. Visiting were Mrs. Fred E. Merritt and Herr Otto Rieder, secretary and exhibition director of the Notgeld Collectors' Club of Graz, Styria.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Elliott Smith: Large collection of United States cents, mostly uncirculated; a large collection of United States half cents, also mostly uncirculated, and some proofs; many pattern cents; United States gold proof sets of 1882 and 1883; United States gold certificate of 1866.

By Mr. George H. Blake: \$500 gold certificate, Series of 1870, bearing autograph signature of John Allison, Treasurer of the United States.

By Mr. Beesley: Large silver medal 2½ inches in diameter (frosted silver enclosed in crystal) of Victoria and Albert; a silver medal of King George V and Queen Mary, in very high relief; a cartwheel twopence of 1797.

By Mr. Proskey: Medals of Germany on the war proclamation, August, 1914, with Bavaria's King and Crown Prince, William II, with Iron Cross reverse, Crown Prince Wilhelm, General Hindenberg, etc. An older Zepelin portrait with his airship, 1908. Li Hung Chang portrait with Chinese inscription commemorating his visit to Germany 1896. Several bronze medals showing the exquisite workmanship of the Nuremberg works. A 28-stuiver piece of Groningen and Ommelsberg, 1631, in new condition.

Mr. Wayte Raymond gave a resumé of his interesting experiences at coin sales in Paris and Lucerne.

The Executive Committee proposed, and it was agreed, that the topic for the October meeting be "Coins, Tokens and Medals of Siam, Annam and Corea." This committee reported having passed upon the Sanford Saltus medal design. The model for the obverse was exhibited and the Club will take the necessary steps for its striking and issue. Mr. Smith moved, and Dr. Valentine seconded, that the profit arising from the sale of these medals be handed to the designer, who, in turn, stated that half of such sum would be returned to the Club to cover cost of distribution, etc.

Mr. Blake, on behalf of the Paper Money Committee, reported regarding the new designs for legal-tender notes, silver certificates and Federal Reserve notes.

Mr. Smith moved, and Mr. Elder seconded, that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Valentine for his work on Fractional Currency. The book is now in press and will shortly be on sale.

Mr. Boyd proposed, and Mr. Gutttag seconded, that Mr. Blake be asked to get in touch with Club members in connection with the proposed exhibit to be held at New Rochelle and that Mr. Beesley act as responsible agent for the arrangement and care of the exhibits. Motion carried.

Mrs. M. Wormser proposed, and Mr. Boyd seconded, that Mrs. Fred E. Merritt be elected to membership, while Mr. Wormser proposed, and Mr. Blake seconded, that Mr. Charles Marcus, of Davenport, Iowa, also be elected to membership. By a unanimous vote both Mrs. Merritt and Mr. Marcus were elected, instead of the nominations taking the usual course.

The Secretary reported, with regret, that one of our latest members, Mr. John W. Edmonds, had passed away recently.

An interesting letter from Mr. Gilbert S. Perez, our corresponding member in the Philippines, was read by the Secretary.

Meeting adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held at the Hotel Breslin, New York City, October 12th, 1923, at 6:30 P. M., Mr. J. M. Swanson in the chair. Present were: Messrs. Boyd, Butler, Beesley, Guttag, Elder, Livingston, Miller, Proskey, Valentine, Smith, Westervelt, Von Lieven, J. Reilly, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Merritt. Visiting were Mrs. and Miss Swanson, Mrs. Butler and Mr. W. Boyd.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Beesley: Various coins of Corea. A full set of nine pieces, from 1/32 to 4 ticals, in silver; an assortment of porcelain tokens, and some modern coins of Siam with bust of Chulu Longkorn.

By Mr. Boyd: Siam, 62 porcelain tokens, 17 silver, 7 pewter, 2 brass, and 1 gold coin. Also 9 silver and 11 gold pieces of bullet money. Annam, 1 lead and 28 silver coins of various sizes.

By Mr. Reilly: Siam, 28 porcelain and other tokens of unusual designs and materials. Annam, 9 gold pieces of various sizes and reigns, 8 silver coins from 2 3/4 inches to 3/4 inch in diameter; 5 early coppers and 10 rare late copper coins of various sizes. Corea, 9 earliest cash and 19 late cash, mostly colored, 5 yang silver, and 5, 10, 20 wang gold; one pattern 2-wang, gilt; 11 amulets.

By Mr. Proskey: Annam, several bronze, 6 oblong bars and 14 circular pieces of silver. Corea, 16 bronze, 3 nickel and 12 silver pieces; five patterns in white metal, and 28 amulets or medals. Siam, 17 porcelain, 4 pewter, 17 bronze, 1 circular gold, 3 bullet, gold, 17 bullet, silver, 1 billon boat-shape, 17 circular silver, and 9 nickel pieces; also 1 silver crooked finger-shaped silver tael.

By Mr. Smith: Annam, 4 silver ingots and 1 shoe of 12 ounces silver. Ceylon, 7 pieces of fishhook honey. China, 2 small shoe money in silver, and 4 silver ingots. Siam, 1 piece of snail money in silver, 1 set of silver ticals, 8 pieces, from 4 ticals down to 1/32nd of a tical.

By Mr. Robertson: Set of Westphalian necessity coins of 1923 with portrait of the poetess Annette v. Droste Hulshoff, 1797-1848. Also 20 marks of Sweden, dated 1608 and 1611, the latter exceedingly rare.

By Mr. Guttag: Eleven various coins of Siam, and seven of Corea.

By Mr. Von Lieven: 7 pattern United States trade dollars, six of which were dated 1873, and the other 1880.

The Secretary reported receipt of a letter from Mr. Albert A. Southwick, who, on account of his permanent residence in France, wishes to resign his club membership. Mr. Boyd moved, and Dr. Valentine seconded, that Mr. Southwick's resignation be accepted with regret.

Mr. Westervelt made a few remarks regarding his recent visit to Gothenberg, Sweden.

The Executive Committee recommended that the topic for the November meeting be "Coins and Tokens Bearing Unusual Inscriptions," and, after some discussion, this was amended to "Coins and Tokens With Unusual Inscriptions, and the Coins of Costa Rica."

Messrs. Beesley and Guttag reported upon progress in connection with the exhibition to be held at New Rochelle. The latter gentleman proposed, and Mr. Smith seconded, that a sum of \$25 be set aside from the funds for the purpose of covering costs which are necessary, such as printing, etc.

President Swanson reported as to the cost of the die for the Sanford Satus Medal, and on Mr. Boyd's motion, seconded by Dr. Valentine, it was unanimously agreed to appropriate the necessary sum for this purpose. The Treasurer was instructed accordingly.

The following were elected to act as Nominating Committee for officers for 1924: Mr. Smith (chairman), Messrs. Valentine and Butler.

The names of Mrs. Swanson and Mrs. Butler were proposed for membership, and were seconded, the former by Mr. Boyd, and the latter by Dr. Valentine. Following a precedent, these ladies were unanimously elected by a rising vote.

A general discussion followed regarding the desirability of a "Coin Week," which, it is understood, had been proposed by an enthusiast as probably taking place in February, 1924.

Meeting adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, San Francisco.—The 97th meeting of the P. C. N. S. was called to order September 4, at 8:20 P. M. by the Vice-President, Chas. B. Turrill. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Louis Goodman acted as Secretary pro tem. Members present: Messrs. Hill, Turrill, Kraft, Twitchell, Mohr, Sherow and Goodman.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. No new business. Meeting adjourned, after which a portion of the Haagensen collection was sold at auction, also several pieces offered by Mr. Hill.—LOUIS GOODMAN, Secretary pro tem.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, San Francisco.—The 98th regular meeting of the P. C. N. S. was held on Tuesday evening, September 25th, at 8 o'clock at 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco. Members present were Messrs. Goldsmith, Goodman, Hanson, Hill, Kraft, Mohr, Rausch, Sherow, Turrill, Twitchell, West, Brandon and Miss Twyman. Guest present: Mr. Schultz, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Vice-President Turrill read an interesting item from an Eastern paper relating to President Zerbe's exhibit.

Application for membership was received from J. Gutttag, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. After being duly balloted for, Mr. Gutttag was unanimously elected to membership.

Our visitor, Mr. Schultz, was called upon and responded with a few well-chosen remarks. The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hansen showed an industrial medal of Sweden and Norway in white metal under Oscar II; bronze plaque of Axel Julius Lagerberg, by Holmberg; a large medal (gilt) of the victorious German Army during reign of William I.

Mr. Hill showed a commemorative rouble of the 300th anniversary of the Romanoff dynasty.

Mr. Goldsmith showed a brass medal (?) of Grant, dated 1868, enclosing tintypes of Grant and Colfax.

Mr. Turrill showed the souvenir badge of the A. N. A. Convention held at Montreal, August 25 to 30, 1923; also a bronze replica of the gold medal awarded by Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco to the members of the winning team in the Pony Express race, St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco, Cal., September 1 to 10, 1923.

Mr. Goodman: German aluminum coins of aluminum with redeed dege, as follows: 3 mark, 1922, obverse, eagle with inscription EINIGHEIT UND RECHT UND FREIHEIT (Unity, Right and Freedom); reverse, 3 MARK 1922 in three lines; DEUTSCHES REICH around; m.m. A (Berlin) below date; size 27 mm. 3 marks, similar, but without obverse inscription. 200 mark, 1923, with inscription, 22 mm.

Mr. Mohr showed 500-mark piece of same time, with inscription; 26 mm.

After the exhibits a further lot of the Haagensen collection, consisting of U. S. coins, was auctioned.

Meeting adjourned.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The Society dined at the Hotel Bellevue on Friday, October 5th, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, and present: Messrs. Gifford, Pond, Davis, Shumway, Shepardson, Stafford, Morse, Childs, Faelten and Storer.

Messrs. Faelten and Davis gave a most enthusiastic and interesting account of the great hospitality shown them at the Montreal Convention of the A. N. A.

It was voted to hold the next meeting on some other day than Friday, in the hope of having a larger attendance.

Mr. Davis showed a proof set of trade dollars, a number of recent medals of the Societe des Amis de la Medaille, a 10,000-mark notgeld scrip of Westphalia, a silver medal of Frederick the Great and a Luther medal.

Mr. Wheeler showed some Esthonian and Hungarian paper money, the medal of the Golden Jubilee of the St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society, of Boston, and a recent French 20-franc piece.

Mr. Childs showed the Foch medal, by Legastellois; a Spring medal, by Beaudichon, and the medal of the intercollegiate races at Paris.

Mr. Shumway showed some very fine Hard Times tokens, including Low 106 (the only specimen known in silver), Low 121 in brass, and his unique specimen of Low 168 (mule of Low 8 and 10).

Mr. Shepardson showed a 5-shilling Bank Token of 1804 in copper and a Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20, also in copper.

Mr. Stafford showed a 2-tical piece of Siam.—MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The twenty-third meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, September 12th, at Weber's. Meeting was called to order by President Marcuson. The following were present: Messrs. Marcuson, Bickford, Joers, Freeman, Gregg, Harley, Titus, Cathcart, Fisher and Miss Touschner. The club entertained Mr. H. Dudley as guest.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. P. C. Clark: Pattern coins as follows: 5 cents, aluminum, 1896; 5 cents, copper, 1882; 2 cents, copper-nickel, 1836; half dollar, copper, 1839; cent, nickel, 1855; cent, bronze, 1855; \$20, 1859; \$10, copper, 1863; 3 cents, copper, 1863; cent, nickel, 1881; 5 cents, nickel, 1884; \$10, copper, 1868.

Mr. Ficher: Uncirculated cent of 1794, Hays 17, and Half Cents of 1831, 1836, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1849 and 1852.

Mr. Marcuson: British War Medal, Fenian Raid, 1870, obverse Queen Victoria; South African Medal, three bars, Cape Colony, Orange Free State and South African, 1901, obverse Queen Victoria; British World War Medal, obverse, King George, reverse, 1914-1918; South African Medal, five bars, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal and Laings Nek.

Mr. Cathcart: Washington bronze medal, obverse, Washington in oak and laurel wreath, reverse, Sons of the American Revolution between two stars, Feb. 22nd, 1913. Aluminum medal—Rutherford B. Hayes, head to left, reverse, "President of the United States" in holly wreath. "Inaugurated March 5, 1877"; very fine. Benjamin Franklin bronze medal, head to left; in exergue, "Printer, Philosopher, Scientist, Statesman, Diplomatist"; reverse, "Struck by Act of the Congress of the U. S. History, Literature, Science, Philosophy"; in exergue, "To Commemorate the 200 Anniversary of the Birth of Benjamin Franklin. MCMVI."

A report of the convention was made by Mr. Fisher.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL, CANADA.—The September meeting of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal was held at the Chateau de Ramezay on September 21st, the President, Dr. W. D. Lighthall, in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. S. M. Baylis, Ludger Gravel, L. A. Renaud, P. O. Tremblay, R. D. Clark, Lapalice, Birch and R. W. McLachlan, and a large number of visitors.

Prof. Basil Williams, of McGill University, read an interesting paper on Francis Parkman, this in line with Parkman's centenary, which is being celebrated this year.

Rev. Dr. E. Munson Hill, Montreal, read extracts from the diary of his great-grandfather, Cephas Kent, of Vermont, who in his twenty-first year joined Montgomery's expedition to capture Montreal in 1775.

The following donations were received: To the Library: From Mrs. J. B. Learmont, a large and interesting lot of photographs, engravings, drawings,

cards, etc.; Robert Harvie, a perfect copy in vellum of an ordonnance, printed at Antwerp in 1633; Rev. E. M. Hill, D. D., extracts from the diary of Cephas Kent, recounting the expedition of General Montgomery to capture Montreal.

To the Museum: From the estate of Captain Hayes, whips, spurs, hunting knives, old wooden and clay pipes, etc.; Julius Gutttag, New York, two very old iron communion plates; A. E. Ogilvie, pair of post lanterns from Rosemount House.

To the Portrait Gallery: From McGill University, five portraits.

To the McLachlan Collection: From Joseph Renaud, silver medal, Hospital St. Cloud; S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, U. S. cent, 1794; W. F. Dunham, Chicago, \$5 Canadian gold coin; Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa., bronze medal of President Harding; Rud. Kohler, New York, \$10 note of the late Banque du Peuple; Geo. A. Gillette, Rochester, N. Y., bronze medal of John C. Woodbury, ninth president of the Rochester (N. Y.) Numismatic Society; Paul Lange, portrait of a rare religious medal; Alfred Tarut, 35 bronze Roman coins; R. W. McLachlan, 2 Canadian soldiers' war badges, one German Iron Cross, chapter pennies, Shawington No. 11, Westmount, No. 17, and another; nine Canadian bank bills, 1840-56—Bank of Montreal, \$1; Bank of Toronto, \$1; Exchange Bank, Toronto, \$2, \$5 and \$10; Suspension Bridge Bank, Clifton, Upper Canada, \$1, \$2 and \$5, and two other bills.

A letter addressed to R. W. McLachlan, offering to endow the McLachlan collection, was read from T. B. Macaulay, Esq., President of the Sun Life Assurance Company—the interest on \$2,000, 20 shares of Light and Power, Illinois, bearing 7% interest, to be used, first, in adding specimens to the Canadian section; second, to the British and Colonial; third, for foreign coins previous to 1600.

On motion Mr. Macaulay's kind offer was accepted, with thanks, and he was unanimously elected a Life Governor of the Society.

Mr. Ludger Gravel reported the successful convention of the American Numismatic Association, held in Montreal in August, stating that it was the best ever held. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Gravel, who had contributed so largely to the success of the convention, also to Mr. L. A. Renaud and the other members of the local committee.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Effective January 1, 1924, the subscription price of *The Numismatist* will be increased from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a year; for six months, \$1.00; single copies, 20 cents. Foreign subscriptions (other than in the United States and its possessions), \$2.25 a year.

Effective January 1, 1924, the dues of members of the American Numismatic Association will be increased from 50 cents to \$1.00 a year. The entrance fee of \$1.00 for new members has been abolished.

All members of the A. N. A. who are subscribers to *THE NUMISMATIST* should, in sending dues and subscriptions for 1924 to the General Secretary, HARRY T. WILSON, 535 N. Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Ill., remit \$3.00 instead of \$2.00 as formerly. All members of the A. N. A. who are not subscribers to *THE NUMISMATIST* should remit \$1.00 to Mr. Wilson.

Subscribers to *THE NUMISMATIST* not members of the A. N. A. should, in renewing, send \$2 for their subscription to F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager, 1811 Mosher street, Baltimore, Md. All existing subscriptions will be completed at the old rate, but all renewals after January 1, 1924, will be at the rate of \$2.00.

Department of Inquiries and Replies.

(This department is entirely in the hands of our readers. They are invited to make inquiries on numismatic subjects of general interest, and replies for subsequent issues are requested from other readers. Replies should bear the corresponding numbers to the questions. Inquiries as to the value of coins or on other commercial matters cannot be accepted for this department. All questions and answers should be received by the 15th of the month to insure publication in the succeeding month's issue.)

QUESTIONS.

31. How many editions of his work on United States cents did Mr. Frank D. Andrews publish, and when? G. R. R.

32. What was the reason for changing the mint mark from obverse to reverse on the 1917 half dollar?

33. How many quarter dollars were coined at Philadelphia in 1916 of the new type? Also the 1906 quarter dollar of the San Francisco mint?

34. Which denominations, how many of each and at which mints have United States gold coins been struck from 1906 to date?

35. I have a copper coin about the size of our nickel. On the reverse side it has the words and date, "Ein Greschl 1760," in three lines, with a wreath around. The obverse has a crown at the top, with three ovals in form of triangle below it. Can anyone tell me what it is and where from? M.

36. What are the Italian mint marks, with the mints from which they originate?

37. What are the Russian mint marks, with the mints from which they originate?

38. What are the Austrian mint marks, with the mints from which they originate?

39. I have a coin, probably brass, about the size of a large United States cent, on one side of which, in the center, about the size of a Canadian five-cent piece in silver, is stamped the Spanish arms. Could some one give me some information regarding this coin?

40. I have an eight-real piece of Colombia, State of Cundinamarca, dated 1821. It is countermarked "NR" over the neck of the head on the obverse. What was the purpose of this countermark? F.

ITALY'S LATEST COIN TOKEN.

One may always expect to see something worth while when Italy issues a new coin design, and the latest piece is no exception to the rule. In our issue of last March it was stated that Premier Mussolini had ordered the coinage of money of a new design, bearing the fasces, or bundle of rods, carried by the ancient lictors, "as the emblem of ancient Rome and the new Italy regenerated by the Fascisti."



But a single denomination of the new coinage is available for illustration—the two-mark piece. It has on the obverse the portrait of King Emanuel, with his regal title for the inscription. The reverse has the fasces and axe. It is, however only a token coin, as it is only "good" for two lire. It is dated 1923 and is struck in nickel. At the top, in small let-

ters, are the names of P. Morbiducci and A. Motti, Inc., who, we may infer, are the designer and die-cutter.

PRINCE OF WALES' PORTRAIT ON NEW CANADIAN \$2 BILL.

A new \$2 Dominion note has just been placed in circulation by the Department of Finance. On the face of the bill is a new steel-engraved portrait of the Prince of Wales and the date of issue is June 23, 1923—the last birthday of the Prince. The department has taken advantage of the presence in Canada of his Royal Highness to introduce this note.

It is one of the most artistic notes issued by the department in recent years. The back carries an engraving of the new coat-of-arms of the Dominion. The color printing is olive green.

The new Prince of Wales issue will be placed in circulation gradually and will in time supplant the old Connaught \$2 note, which has been in circulation since 1914.—New York Tribune.

THE COINAGE OF SWEDEN IN 1923.

The coins struck in Sweden in 1923 are as follows: Silver, 1 krona; nickel, 10 ore; bronze, 5 and 2 ore.

ROBERT ROBERTSON.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalburg, Md., for October 1, 1923.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalburg, Md.

Editor, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Moritz Wormser, New York City.

First Vice-President, Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President, Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

Librarian and Curator, E. D. Putnam, Rochester, N. Y.

Board of Governors: H. H. Yawger, Chairman, Indiana, Pa.; Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.; Chas. B. Turrill, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius Guttag, New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of October, 1923.

(Seal)

E. K. EDWARDS.

(My commission expires May 1st, 1924.)

Just Another

"USUAL MEHL SALE"

Held October 2nd,
But It Realized Over

Fourteen Thousand Dollars

Another evidence of the continued popular
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